

## IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

The Rebel Fleet at a Heavy Discount.

The Peterhoff Case Still a Cause of Excitement.

Lord Palmerston Reiterates England's Neutrality.

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND EXTENDING.

Hobbes, Farmers and Peasants Rising En Masse.

Circassian Volunteers in the Field.

DETACHMENT OF POLES FROM KING AND ARRESTED BY SWEDEN.

CABINET DIFFERENCES IN FRANCE.

DE.

DE.

DE.

HALIFAX, April 16, 1863.

The Arabia, from Liverpool 4th, via Queenstown 5th last, arrived here at half past six this evening.

The Arabia has one hundred and forty-four passengers for Halifax, one hundred and thirty-five emigrants sent by Miss Gould and fifty-three for Boston. She brings no specie.

At the 5th inst., latitude 40° 55' north, longitude 20° west, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound west. On the 6th inst., latitude 49° 47' north, longitude 26° 23' west, at nine P. M., passed the Europa, bound east. The Arabia experienced a succession of head winds and gales and encountered much sea.

The news is almost a blank—little more than a duplicate of that taken out per Hibernian and Kangaroo on the 5th inst.

Lord Palmerston proceeded from Glasgow to Edinburgh, in which latter place he was formally presented with the freedom of the city, and honored with the degree of LL. D. at the University. He made several speeches, but as regards America merely reiterated his defense of England's policy and continued neutrality. He spoke warmly in favor of the Poles, but said England would not forcibly interfere in their behalf. He hoped the united opinion of the European Powers would exert a beneficial influence on Boston policy.

The British man-of-war Orpheus has been wrecked on New Zealand. One hundred and eighty officers and men were drowned. Seventy were saved.

The Pacific steamer on the 5th inst. was very dull. Rents, \$60. 20.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d of April.

The steamship Tuttonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 3d of April.

The steamship Australasia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 4th inst.

## THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Further particulars of the destruction by the Florida of the Star of Peace and schooner Aldebaran, are furnished by the Rumsey, which brought eleven of their crew to Greenport. The Star of Peace was bound from Calcutta to Boston, with a general cargo; was encountered in latitude fifteen degrees, longitude fifty-two, and burned.

The Aldebaran, from New York for Marsden, was bound on the 18th ult., latitude thirty-three degrees twenty minutes, longitude thirty-nine degrees forty-four minutes.

A heavy collapse in the Confederate loan occurred in London on the 2d inst., owing to the suspension of J. B. Spence, of Liverpool, in the grain trade. Spence was supposed to be the Confederate financial agent; but he proved not to be the same person, nor connected with him or kept by family ties. Nevertheless, the loan closed on the 2d inst. at 2½ a 1½ discount.

The New York correspondents of the London Times and Herald now both expatiate on the increasing irritation against England on account of the fitting out of Confederate vessels and the possible adoption of retaliatory measures.

The London Times sees something to hope for in America from the inauguration of Union leagues in the North, and the increasing demand among the republicans for the restoration of the Union at any price. The London Times says—European sympathy has been withheld simply because it was perceived that the whole Southern people were in earnest about independence, while it was not apparent that any considerable part of the Northern people were in earnest about emancipation.

A despatch from London of the 4th instant, in the evening, says—The Confederate loan has had a further rise to 2½ a 2½ discount.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 4th inst. publishes a letter from the Foreign Office to the owners of the Magicienne, which was seized by a federal cruiser, but liberated by the Price Court, stating that the "English Minister at Washington will be instructed to apply to the government of the United States for full compensation to the parties interested."

The London Times has an editorial on the seizure of the steamer Peterhoff, contending that it was unjustified. It was not as a mere act of judgment, right or wrong, that the capture of the Peterhoff is to be regarded, but as an expression of the policy pursued by the particular government. If a Spanish or Austrian officer had made a mistake with a British merchantman, nobody would ever dream of anticipating mischief from the occurrence. But the federal government is now advancing extraordinary pretensions by the select agency of an officer whose conduct has already been condemned. The seizure of the Peterhoff, whatever it may be, is not a natural error of a person inexperienced in public law. It is a deliberate attempt to extend and magnify the powers of the blockade. Nor is it, indeed, the first step of the federalists in this direction. They have already almost blockaded certain ports of our own in their eagerness to intercept traffic between these ports and others; and at least they have gone the length of employing indecent adventures in this country, putting their own construction on mercantile speculations, prescribing ships by name and seizing them without reference to destination or cargo whenever they can be grounded upon at sea. We have no doubt, in short, that White carried precise instructions to capture the Peterhoff. We believe also she may be released after more or less detention, and compensation perhaps paid on demand. The federal will find their own recompence in the command acquired over the commerce of the seas and the alarm communicated to traders; but it can hardly be denied that such proceedings call for serious attention on the part of our government.

The London Times has a characteristic review of the volume of diplomatic correspondence for the last year published by the United States government. It eulogizes Mr. Adams, says his dispatches are the best in the whole collection, being straightforward and business-like. In the estimation of the London Times Mr. Taylor shows ability, but is rude and rough compared with Mr. Adams; while Motley, Garrison, May and Cameron display the most amusing egotism. Seward is taunted with his false promises and assertions and his coarse manner of putting them.

## THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Polish affairs were again threatening.

The insurrections were numerous.

In all but one of the departments of Posnania and Silesia, the peasants, nobility and middle classes have joined in revolt.

The Russian troops are at Warsaw and Riga.

The news that the Warsaw Committee had ordered the

insurgents to lay down their arms, is pronounced untrue.

Langowicz was convened from Cracow into Moravia.

The London News publishes a manifesto of the Polish insurgents, which occupies seven columns.

Lapieuskite, a Chetnik and the Circassians, had landed at Cattaro, with 1,000 men, to assist in the attack on Vlora.

The Swedish government had laid an embargo on an English steamer at Malmö, which was carrying a Polish detachment from England to Poland.

It was reported that the new revolutionary committee had ordered its agents to cease making insurrections, and had resolved on everywhere ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms; and so that two insurgents leaders had agreed to disband their forces.

The Hungarian leader Lehoczky had dispersed and retired to seek refuge in Galicia in the Muscovy. Another authority asserts that this force had repudiated the Russians.

The *Bohemian Zeitung* asserts that the Emperor of Russia intends granting an autonomy to Poland, but will not grant a Polish national army.

CZACOW, April 4, 1863.

The insurrection in the government of Kovno is increasing. Poncious has been taken by the insurgents.

They have also captured Badon, which was evacuated by General Alowzki, and seized the public treasury of that town.

## FRANCE.

M. Magne will not be received in the Cabinet. M. Fould tendered his resignation, but Poncious exaggerated the amount of the credits drawn by him without the con-currence of the chamber of Deputies.

Rantes declined on the 1st of April to 60%.

## AUSTRALIA.

The rumor current a few days ago that Count Apponyi had tendered his resignation, and that it had been accepted, was premature. Count Apponyi did not tender his resignation till yesterday, and it is very questionable whether it will be accepted by the Emperor. Under no circumstances, however, is any change to be expected in the policy of the government towards Hungary.

## THE ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The five-twenty bonds are issued from the Register's office according to the priority of the orders. No exception has been made to this rule.

The delay has arisen from the unexpected demand, which the engravers were unable to meet. The number of bonds ordinarily required for an issue of one million is twenty-five hundred. Twice that number have been issued daily. Every effort has been made to fill these orders with the promptness that has characterized the Treasury Department. Assurances have been given that after other week orders for these bonds will be filled the day after their reception.

## COLONIZATION OF EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

The Secretary of the Interior has entered into a contract with Forbes &amp; Tuckerman, to transport to the Haytien Island of Abaco five hundred negroes, who are free under the Confiscation act, or the law emancipating slaves in this District. Fifty dollars each is to be paid for the transportation, and the firm agree that rights of property and protection shall be assured by the Haytien government. These leave only rising four millions more to be colonized abroad.

The *Advertiser of the Times* says—

The National Assembly, after proclaiming Prince William of Denmark King, appointed a committee to go to Copenhagen to offer him the crown in the name of the Greek nation.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

CALCUTTA, March 16, 1863.

Shirtings and twills firm. Exchange 20 ¾ d.

FREIGHTS.

BOMBAY, March 15, 1863.

Cotton goods and twist advancing. Freight quiet.

CANTON, Feb. 27, 1863.

Shirtings and twill higher. Exchange 8 ½ d.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23, 1863.

Silk firm and quiet. Exchange 6s. 2½ d.

## NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MAIL.

The South American mails have reached Lisbon.

COFFEE 27 200/- a 1000 for guineas. BOMBAY, March 11, 1863.

COTTON 17 200/- a 1000 for guineas. BOMBAY, March 11, 1863.

CHICAGO 27 200/- a 1000 for guineas. BOMBAY, March 11, 1863.

PERUVIAN WHITING SUGAR 3 10/- a 1000.

BOMBAY 17 200/- a 1000 for guineas.

BOMBAY 17 200/- a 1000 for guineas.